IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS MARSHALL DIVISION

HEADWATER RESEARCH LLC,

v.

Plaintiff,

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:22-cv-00422-JRG-RSP

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

HEADWATER'S OBJECTION TO SAMSUNG'S BILL OF COSTS SUBMITTED IN VIOLATION OF THE COURT'S STANDING ORDER

Plaintiff Headwater Research LLC ("Headwater") respectfully submits this objection to the proposed bill of costs filed by Defendant Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ("Samsung") on April 7, 2025. See Dkt. 513. Samsung has improperly suggested to the Court that this is an agreed bill of costs when it is not. In fact, Samsung never even contacted Headwater about its proposed bill of costs totaling over \$630,000 before filing it with the Court, in direct violation of this Court's Standing Order Regarding Bills of Costs ("Standing Order"). Besides this failure to meet and confer, Samsung also violates the Standing Order in numerous other ways by seeking costs that are plainly not taxable. Accordingly, Headwater respectfully requests that Samsung's proposed bill of costs be denied in its entirety and that any motion by Samsung for leave to submit an untimely revised bill of costs likewise be denied. Should the Court decline to do so, Headwater respectfully requests that Samsung be ordered to (i) send Headwater a revised bill of costs that complies with this Court's Standing Order and precedent, and (ii) meet and confer with Headwater regarding areas of disagreement before seeking leave to file an untimely revised bill of costs.

The Court's Standing Order states that "before any party files a Motion for Bill of Costs, they should submit their proposed bill of costs to opposing counsel for their review in light of the applicable law." Samsung did not do so. Samsung neither provided a proposed bill of costs to Headwater nor ever even contacted Headwater about this subject. Instead, Samsung flouted the Court's Standing Order and filed a bill of costs that misleadingly suggests the parties conferred and agreed on a bill of costs. To avoid the Court being left with this false impression, Headwater was forced to immediately prepare this objection. The Court should deny Samsung's bill of costs in its entirety for this reason alone, and the Court should deny any motion for leave by Samsung to file a revised bill of costs at a later date, given that the deadline for doing so under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d) expired on April 7, 2025 (i.e., 14 days after the Court's entry of Final Judgment on March

24, 2025 at Dkt. 511). Because the jury issued its verdict on January 17, 2025 (Dkt. 492)—nearly three months ago—there was ample time for Samsung to comply with the Standing Order by preparing a proposed bill of costs for Headwater's review and allowing time for the parties to meet and confer regarding areas of disagreement. There is no excuse for Samsung's failure to do so.

Samsung's disregard for the Court's Standing Order also goes well beyond the meet-andconfer requirement. Samsung seeks taxation of numerous costs that are expressly not taxable under the Standing Order and this Court's practice. As one example, the Standing Order states that "the Fifth Circuit has expressly held that **mediation fees** are not recoverable." Standing Order at 5. Samsung seeks mediation fees here. Dkt. 513-1 ¶ 10; Dkt. 513-8. As another example, the Standing Order states that "[p]rivate process server fees are not recoverable fees of the clear and marshal under § 1920." Standing Order at 2. Samsung seeks such private process server fees here. Dkt. 513-3. As yet another example, the Standing Order states that "incidental costs associated with depositions, such as the cost of expedited delivery charges ... are generally not recoverable." Standing Order at 3. Samsung seeks expedited delivery charges and other incidental, unrecoverable costs for dozens of depositions. E.g., Dkt. 513-4 at PDF pages 6, 7, 10-12, 19-21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41-44, 47, 49-51, 54, 57. As still another example, the Standing Order states that "[e]lectronic discovery costs are generally not allowed, including costs for document collection, document processing, and document hosting." Standing Order at 4. For just one of its vendors, Samsung seeks tens of thousands of dollars in document hosting and unspecified processing fees, in addition to tens of thousands of dollars in "attorney reviewer" fees that are also plainly not taxable. Dkt. 513-7 at PDF pages 47-59. Most of these same invoices also suggest that they include charges for multiple unspecified matters. *Id.* at PDF pages 50, 51, 53-59. This is even more concerning because Samsung also explicitly seeks costs associated with a different litigation

between the parties, Case No. 2:23-00103-JRG-RSP ("the 103 Action"). See, e.g., Dkt. 513-7 at PDF pages 2, 11-12 (seeking \$5,198.04 in costs associated with developing "slides for Perryman" direct" and "slides for Foster direct," where Dr. Foster and Dr. Perryman are experts in the 103 Action and were not involved in the present litigation where Samsung is seeking costs).

To be clear, this is not a complete list of Headwater's objections. The above are only a few exemplary problems with Samsung's proposed bill of costs, all of which and more Headwater could have pointed out to Samsung during the meet-and-confer process if Samsung had followed the Court's Standing Order in the three months since trial. Neither the Court nor Headwater should be burdened now by Samsung's failure to do so. Accordingly, Headwater respectfully requests that Samsung's proposed bill of costs be denied in its entirety and that any motion by Samsung for leave to submit an untimely revised bill of costs likewise be denied.

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Dated: April 10, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that counsel of record who to have consented to electronic service are being served on April 10, 2025, with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system.

/s/ Marc Fenster
Marc Fenster